GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR APPOINTED AS

HIS SUCCESSOR. THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE-RECEPTION OF

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY-GEN. ARTHUR'S STANDING-THE OPINION AT WASHINGTON.

Thomas Murphy has resigned his position as Collector of the Port of New-York, and Gen. Chester A. Arthur has been appointed in his stead. On Saturday Mr. Murphy sent a special messenger with his resignation to Fresident Grant at Washington, together with the recommendation that his intimate friend Gen. Chester A. Arthur should be appointed his successor. Gen. Arthur was also recommended by Senator Conkling and other adherents of the Administration. President Grant secepted the resignation, and immediately appointed Gen. Arthur Collector. Appended is the correspondence between President Grant and Collector Murphy :

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1871.

Fo the President: I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Collector of the Port of New-York, to take effect upon the appointment of my successor. You are trust, and because I have held it, I have been subjected to a persecution, which for persistent misrepresentation and unrelenting vindictiveness, has, fortunately, but few parallels in the history of political strife. Throughout this somewhat trying ordeal, I have been sustained, however, by the consciousness of my own rectitude, and minterruptedly, an t still retain your confidence undimanner in which the duties of the office have been performed, I take pleasure in referring to the judgement of my official superior, the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the figures of record in the Treasury Department, which show how the revenue has been collected and with what diminished percentage of cost. on for assaults, calculated to injure you and the Repuls relinquish my position, even had it been coveted, which you know it was not.

accepting the place. Now I believe I can render a service by resigning it, and I gladly embrace the opportu-nity. In severing my efficial relations with the Govern-State, which leaves the control of its affairs substantially in the hands of that great party of progress and reform success of which it will ever be my pride and duty to la-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, {
 WASHIN, TON, D. C., NOV. 20, 1871. }

Hon. Thomas Mi Ephy, Collector of the Port of New York,
 Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th inst., tendering your resignation I desire to give you the follest assurance of this fact. Whether you remain in or out of office, time

The news of the resignation of Collector his intertion greater publicity. Few gave him credit for disinterestedness, but all believed that it was another

unfer for their misdeeds.

Those who knew Collector Murphy and his interives best believed that he intended only nominally to relinquish the Collector-hip of the Port for the salte of appearance, and that his successor was to hold office through him and by him, and was to obey his dictates, and thus enable him (Marrahy) to continue his degged opposition to the convenience of the merchants of this Gen. Arthur was known to be an intimate friend of Cellector Murphy, and one who was always invited to bis counsels. Instead of a radical change in the adthere has been simply a nominal change of office-holders, for Arthur is expected to continue the same system that prevailed under his predecessor, and his friends assert

Collector Murphy is reputed to be scheming for a place in the regarded City Government. Having failed to scenre a position on the Commission of the Department of Parks, he is now wire-pulling for a place on the Police Commission. Well-informed politicages dethe Police Commission. Well-informed politicians de-clare that he is anxious to obtain the position which Henry Smith has so acceptably filled, in order that the Custom-House party may control every branch of Gov ernment in this city. Prior to the transmission of Mar phy's resignation to Washington he dismissed an effi cient weigher to make room for one John J. O'Brien. ostensibly his Private Secretary, but really a hanger-on whose only duty was to converse with the local politi-

Con Chester A. Arthur is a lawyer doing business at No. 82 Nasatust., and residing at No. 123 Lexington-ave He is a neember of the Republican State Central Committee, and noted for his zeal in the Custom-House He was counsel for the notorious Tax Commission instituted by Tammany, and, in the language of a disgusted citizen, is "Tom Murphy under another name." He was waited upon at his residence, last evening, by ex-Collector Murphy and a number of his ociates, all of whom tendered their congratulations. Gen. Arthur -tates that he has not been officially informed of his appointment, and did not know that he had been appointed until late last evening. He does not know when he will enter upon the duties of his office or

supposed that Murphy will be his heaviest bondsman. It is beneved that the transfer of the office will take Place before December 1. James Terwilliger, who has

place before December 1. James Terwilliger, who has been the brains of the Custom-House under Murphy's administration, stated last evening that whether Mr. Murphy remained in the Custom-House or not, he (Fermiliger) intended to leave it on January 1.

The mercantile community are disappointed at the appointment of a politician, particularly one who is a lawyer and does not understand the duties of his office sufficiently to quality him for their proper performance.

ESTIMATION IN WHICH THE NEW COLLECTOR IS

HELD IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nev. 20 .- The announcement this evening, that Collect, r Murphy had resigned caused no surprise here; but the accompanying one that Chester A. Arthur had been appointed to fill his place astounded everybody not in the con fidence of the Custom-House Ring. From bints and intimat, ons that have been from time to time thrown out, and from the fact that Marphy and his clique have been supported even when publican party of the whole country was unanitured that Mr. Murphy would not resign unless be 0.'d and his friends would indicate a successor who would plan. It was therefore rather too much to hope, while the present influences control New-York appointments, that this important office would be filled by a man who goald command the confidence of the great body of New-York merchants. Philipper Mr. Arthur's regulation may be at home.

COLLECTOR MURPHY RESIGNS | that which he bears among prominent Republicans here ant and lucrative position of Attorney to the New-York Tax Commission, by appointment of Tammany Hall, and that Commission was sold out to the Democrats, is remembered. Nor is it forgotten that he did not resign that position until after Murphy's confirmation, and when the Ring, which had seized the offices in New-York found more profit in running the Custom-House than in ceding on the crumbs which fell from the Tammany

table.

It is also asserted that Gen. Arthur has never distinguished himself, except as the aid and counselor of the Shoddy Contractor, and his confidential associate and attorney in matters relating to the Collector's Tammany Real Estate and other speculations. What was wanted was a change in the administration of the New-York Custom-House. This nobody here seems to expect under Arthur.

of New-York for the periods designated, and payments the period of 15 months, from April 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870-amount collected, \$158,701, 463 50; expense of collection, \$2,672,263; percentage of collection, 168 plus. From August 1, 1870, to October 31, 1871-Amount collected, \$188,088,080 72; expense of collection, \$2,760,282; percentage of collection, 146 plus.

COLLECTOR MURPHY'S MALADMINISTRA-

PILFERING CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS—AN IM-POLITER'S STORY—A THOROUGH REFORM URGENTLY NEEDED.

Instances of the frauds perpetrated by Custem-House officials, under the management of Collector Murphy, multiply every day. The leading importers of the city are almost unanimous in their statement that never before in their experience has such a general system of fraud and maindministration prevailed in the customs department. It begins when a vessel first arrives in the harbor and ceases only when the goods are withdrawn from the bonded-warehouse by the merchant. The greatest losses occur after the goods have passed fully into the hands of the Custom-House authorities of the goods. In pine-tenths of the cases where liquids have occurred when the casks were perfectly tight and hants permit their goods to remain in bond from eight en I ten months to a year, and should they complain, deficiency in measure-on which, too, they paid dutiesgoods went into bond that it has become impossible to tell through whose hands the merchandise passed, and, as a consequence, the merchant has not only to suffer th received, but is without redress, and unable to obtain any drawback. These deficiencies have often ranged from 5 to 25 per cent in measurement. The following is

the statement of Mr. Schultz, of the firm of Clarke & Schultz, importers of alea, wines, condiments, &c.:

"The system of corruption and robbery prevailing among Custom-House, efficials is carried to such an extense that it has become a question with many importers whether we might not better have our goods brought into some other port. We have been victimized to such an extent that we are compered the moment we learn of the arrival of a vessel with our goods on board, to send a man to look after them, and watch them until they are unner lock and key in the bonded warehouse. This sometimes occupies an entire week, but we have found-expensive as it is—that it is much more economical to employ this man at high wages, than to suffer the losses which are sure to ensue where the goods are left to the treacherous care of the customs effects. Yet, with all

Itolized gir. It is cuse mary, in single package out of the lett, and order it sent to the Public Store for examination, so as to ascertain that the goods are as represented in the involves. On this occasion the officer selected a package in perfectly rood order, and sent it to the Public Store. When it was returned to us, and to cover up all deficiences that might appear, we found it marked 'received in tad order;' six loadies were missing, and their places filled up with wood shavings. We wrote to secretary Bourwell on the 1st of November, giving him a detailed statement of all the particulars, and adding that we considered ourselves entitled to a drawback for the amount of duties paid on goods which we were not in pessession of. A few days afterward, in answer to our letter, a Custom-House official called to see us, accompanied by the carman who carried the goods to the warchouse. The latter exorcated himself from any participation in the abstraction of the goods, but no further information could be obtained, and we have heard no more on the sudget from that day to this. A cask of gir which was brought on the same vessel was robbed of eight gallons, on which we paid a duty of & per gallon.

could be obtained, and we have heard no more on the subject from that day to this. A cask of gin which was brought on the same vessel was robbed of cight gallons, on which we paid a duty of \$2 per gallon.

This thelving business has become a very serious one to us. The cost of the gin, freight, and expenses amounts to about 40 cents per gallon laid down at the New York deck, and the duty is \$2, so you see that it will not require many gallons to less the particulars of the latest fraud by which we have suffered everyly are as follows: The ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London, brought over—consigned to us. The particulars of the latest fraud by which we have suffered everyly are as follows: The ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London, brought over—consigned to us—10 cases of sauce. Instead of ordering one of the cases into the Public Store, as is customary, the officers, in order to vent their spicen on us because of complaints we had made of their conduct from time to time, ordered the whole 10 cases to be overhauled and examined. These cases were in the most perfect condition possible, yet they were returned to us after they had been marked passed, branded, in had order; step this way, Sir, and examine them. The reporter accompanied Mr. Schaltz to the stoffer focus, and was shown a number of cases in perfectly sound condition, hearing all the original shipping marks, and giving no extince of repair. Mr. Schaltz to then continued, "One case has been opened, and instead of 6 dozen bottles we found only 64 dozen. We immediately upon making the discovery wrote a letter to Collector Murphy, narrating the particulars, and refusing to open any more cases except in the presence of a Custom House official; and I assure you, Sir, we shall keep our word if they remain here for ten years. The Collector has not yet favored us with a reply. The two instances I have mentioned to you are not isolated ones made a fuir allowance for shrinkage when goods remain any length of time in bond, we havariably find, in the case of liquors,

"I had 20 cases of goods shipped me, which were taken in charge by the Customs officials. After they had been surrendered to me on payment of the duties, I discovered that six cases were missing. I made frequent applica-tion at the Custom-House for drawbacks, but up to the tion at the Custom-House for drawbacks, but up to the present time have been unable to obtain any satisfactory result. It has become a serious question with me whether it is not desirable that I should remove to Boston, and obtain my merchandise through that port. With 60 years' experience in business, I cannot recall any state of Customs matters that approximates at all to this present condition of mismanagement and corruption. I lived 30 years in England, had extensive business connections there, and feel bound to say that their conduct of Custom affairs is far superior to our own at its best. The Queen's Government holds its officials reagonsible for goods while in their possession, and any misappropriation on the part of Customs officers is visited by the severest pensities of the law. We must have reconstruction in this department in our city, or serious results to our commerce and shippers are inevitable."

MURPHY'S FAREWELL FROM THE PRESS. NOW BREAK THE CUSTOM-HOUSE RINGS.

NOW BREAK THE CUSTOM-HOUSE RINGS.

From The Buffels Express.

It is expected that the election will be speedily followed by the retirement of Mr. Murphy from the New-York Custom-House, either by resignation or removal, to the end that the greatest stumbling-block in our ranks shall be removed. Similar action must also be had in the Buffalo District, where an equally offensive, objectionable and unft person still retains power. What motive the Admissistration has for keeping these men in office, against the knon wish and protest of a very large and indusnitial portion of the Republican party, we are at a loss to understand. Senator Conking is charged with the responsibility of these appointments, and it is generally confeded that he has the ear of the Fresident and has been intrusted with the dispensing of patronage in New-York. If M? Conking seeks to advance the weifare of the Republican gray, and promote his return to the United States Senate, he will be apt to find that he is not using the most available greans to accomplish these results. He ought to be reminded by passing events that this is not a good year for Racks, or shoody and horse-jockey dovernment officials. The orition for referm and honesty is now predominant, and the with neglect to heed the signs of the times may find the arm of the complex. WILY DON'T MURPHY FOLLOW HIS PARTNER OF

THE RING.

From The Ulia Observer.

The removal of Tom Murphy was promised through the President's pewapaper mouthplesses

"after election." Election has come and gone, but the shoddy thief remains in undistarbed possession of the fattest place in the Government's gift. The New-York Thenene growls sullenly. The Springfield Republican barks occasionally, and Radicals of average honesty express their discust now and then, but Murphy, the Federal favorite. "sticks," and felicitates himself on escaping the fate which has befallen his partner in the real estate business. William M. Tweed. Until Tom Murphy is gorged with spoils, he will not release his grip on the New-York Custom-House.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1871.

Custom-House.

THE WAY OF REFORM.
From The Constant Commercial

Let this great anti-corruption campaign,
which has been begun so magnificently in New-York, be
pushed with fervor and determination, not only there,
but in every part of the country. Certain courts and
judges there have rendered themselves infamous
throughout the world, and have made the name of justice, so far as they were concerned, a byword, a repreach
and a farce. In crushing the Tammany Ring they have
crushed the most formidable traud of modern times.
After this it is easy to believe in the destruction of any
Ring against which the people can be aroused. Let the
people of every city and State follow the example of
New-York, and begin a relentless and determined war
against every form of official corruption.

MURPHY'S VICTORY.

From The Interior Free Free.

Tom Murphy, the shoddy and skilled Collector of Customs of New-York—the man Horace Greeley has again and again denounced as a plunderer and swindler—is in all his glory. He says the result of the New-York election is his victory. Rotten and corrupt as he is known to be, this victory of his party he claims will put an end to all hopes of removing him from his office, on account of his dishonesty and his worthlessness to hold his position. The ticket nominated and elected it the state was composed of the creatures of his will, and he has a right to claim the result as his victory. The President regards it in that light, and will, it is understood, give no further heed to propositions for Murphy's removal from office.

moval from office.

WHAT MURPHY'S RESOLUTIONS LEFT UNSAID.

From The Detroit Foot.

The Republican faction quarrels in NewYork do not seem to diminish. The Murphy Republicans
have met and resolved, impliedly, at least, that the recent victory in New-York is due to Mr. Tom Murphy,
who is thereby thanked for his services to the Republican party. The resolutions do not explain in regard to
Murphy's real estate speculations, in partnership with
Tweed and Sweeny. Murphy still continues to held his
position in the Custom-House, though large numbers of
Republican journals have advised his removal, and none,
as we recollect, have defended him.

MURPHY SHOULD HAVE BEEN KICKED OUT.

The charges against Murphy are very specific and, as he hold his appointment from President Grant, they should be promptly investigated, and if true he should be kicked out of the office without ceremony. The position is one of importance, in which the temptations and opportunities for stealing are very great, and the Administration would suffer justly if it allowed a thirt to remain in it, especially a thirf of the Tweed stripe.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LAST CHARGE AGAINST THE QUEEN-A TEM-PERANCE ADVOCATE ACCUSES HER OF DRUNKENNESS—A RIOTOUS RADICAL MEET-ING—THE NATIONAL ANTHEM PROHIBITED BY THE AUDIENCE—COLLISION IN THE RIVER

John Gribble, Secretary of the Total Abstience Society of Brixhan, publicly accuses the Queen of intoxication. The charge causes a great uproar, and the

people, was held in the City of Bristol last evening. Sir Charles W. Dilke addressed the assemblage. There was much uprear and fighting during the progress of the tional anthem "God save the Queen."

A report comes frem Liverpool, this morning, of a ter-rible disaster in the Mersey. Two ships ran into ach other with such violence that both filled and sunk almost instantly. As far as is at present known all

of the Commercial Treaty is fully confirmed. Two important witnesses for the prosecution in the case of Kelly, about to be tried in Dublin for discharging a pistel at an officer, have disappeared, and no chie can

tions between England and France for the modification

Hotel, will be sent to America for interment. The guests at the hotel have appointed a Committee to accompany

the remains on the steamer to New-York. Sir Thomas Dakin, late Lord Mayor, has accepted the tender of a complimentary dinner, and the 22d inst. has been appointed as the day for the banquet.

TEN ARMY CORPS NEARLY ORGANIZED AND ARMED WITH IMPROVED WEAPONS.

Paris, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. It is expected that before the end of January, 1500 France will have ten army corps, completely ized and fully supplied with improved arms, posted at

the great military centers of the country.

The Count de Chambord, chief of the elder branch of the Bourbons, in a letter just published, contradicts the report that he intends to surrender his hereditary right to the throne of France.

The editor of the journal Pere Inicheme has been court-

martialed and sentenced to imprisonment with hard la-bor for life. MM. Vermesch and Vuillaume have been sentenced to death for contumacy.

THE CABINET CRISIS-CIRCULAR FROM THE RE-PUBLICAN DEPUTIES-THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Madrid, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. The debates in the Cortes during the past week, their unexpected result, and the resignation of the newly-formed Ministry, cause great agiration in this city and in the Provinces.

The Republican Deputies to the Cortes have issued a

circular advising their supporters throughout the country to keep quiet, and advocating the maintenance of public order.

In the mean time the labor troubles continue. The

oakers and dyers in Valencia obstinately maintain their strike, and make such threatening demonstrations that reënforcements have been sent to the garrison. A steam transport will sail from Cadiz on the 30th

inst. with fresh troops and supplies for Cuba.

GERMANY.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE IN BAVARIA. BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. The Reichstag has sanctioned the extension of the North German law, making military service compulsory in Bavaria.

TURKEY.

AN INHARMONIOUS CABINET. CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. There are great complaints of the disorganization in the public Departments. The Sultan's orders, requiring economy in the administration of public affairs, are misinterpreted, and not satisfactorily carried out. Harmony does not prevail in the Cabinet and a

SWITZERLAND. GENEVA, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. The origin of the recent conflagration in this city is to be made the subject of a strict investigation. Suspicion is directed against the agents of the International Bociety.

SEVERE SNOW-STORM IN THE WEST-UNION PACIFIC TRAINS SNOW-BOUND.

OMAHA, Nov. 20.-The sleet and snow-storm which commenced here on Friday noon continued until Eunday morning, and extended over the whole country from the Rocky Mountains to the whole country from the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River. Everything is covered with a coating of heavy ice, causing the downfall of the telegraph lines. The Union Pacific trains are snow-bound at different points between Omeha and Cheyenne, the express train, due here on Saturday afternoon, arriving about midnight on Sunday. The storm is reperted to be sull more severe in Southern and Western Colorado.

TELEGRAPHIC BOTES

. Ence Collins, probably the richest man in the Provinces of the New Dominion, sleek yesterday in Habias, age 30. 

Bailto. o. is unlounded.

Spowerment is in progress in Salt Lake City
to form a construct a direct railroad from the Utah Central
depot through the construct a direct railroad from the Utah Central
depot through the construct Montanna, which sailed from San
The steame of Ridge, capied merchandes to the pales of
Proscince for Passans of Ridge, capied merchandes to the pales of
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MORE IMPORTANT CHANGES.

CONNOLLY OUT AT LAST.

ANDREW B. GREEN APPOINTED CONTROLLER IN HIS STEAD-THE CHANGE THE RESULT OF POLITICAL INTRIGUE-OTHER VACANCIES NOT YET FILLED-TWEED'S CONVICTION THOUGHT

The busy political intrigues of the past fortnight have at length culminated in important changes in consequence in a few days. Controller Richard B. Connolly has been compelled to

resign his office, and the succession has been dictated by Mr. Tilden, Mr. Havemeyer, the Reform Democrats, and, it is asserted, by a late prominent Republican Fedofficer, notorious for his connection Tammany. The nomination of Mr. Andrew H. Green twas made a condition precedent to Mr. Connelly's resignation, and the letter of the Controller was not placed in the Mayor's hands until he had reluctantly signed Mr. Green's appointment. What other considerations were employed to induce Mayor Hall to consent to an appointment which it is well known is particularly repulsive to him are not known. He is reported ito be willing, if not indeed anxious, to make, in all cases where resignations are offered him, such appointments as will "hold over" after the Legislature meets, and ready to concede that the Reform party have the right to go to the Legislature in January with the Cityl Government in their hands. But the appointment of Mr. Green was personally observous

rid of "Shppery Dick" at any price.

It is generally understood that Connolly's resignation was foreed from him only by a promise that he should not be presecuted for his share in the Ad Interim Board of Audit plander. He has turned State's evidence, and a nolic prosequi is entered in his case as a part of the bargain. He will be allowed to escape with his im-mense plunder, although the proofs against him are unquestionably as clear as those against Tweed, but con-cealed from policy heretofore, and now in order that the Reform Democrats may get possession of the City Gov-ernment. There are rumors affoat also that evidence exists, and has been for some time past in the hands of the proper persons, of the negotiation abroad by Connolly and his son of several millions of city bonds which do not appear in the list of city indebtedness, and which are wholly unauthorized and unprovided for. as the report says, and Connolly is to sail shortly for Europe to enjoy them. These are more serious charges than any yet made against the Controller, but they are in many mouths, and it is said are as easily substantiated as the charges against Tweed.

The report prevails that Connolly will leave for Europe in a week or two, and that many others of the King will take flight simultaneously. James M. Sweeny (Peter B. Sweeny's brother-in-law) and Hugh Smith are also reported to be contemplating a voyage to Europe, if, indeed, they have not already gone there, a change of air

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE. The negotiations thus secretly inducated are given to the general public in the following correspondence. The first letter of the series is from Controller Connelly to

Mr. Havemeyer:

New-York, Oct. 2, 1871.

My Dear Sir. It seems to me that the time has arrived when my resignation of the office of Controller may be of service to the public, if it can be the means of securing the appeintment of a successor of known integrity and of eminent qualifications for the position. The appeintment of Mr. Green, which was made by your advice, has been received with general satisfaction and approval, and his administration of the trust committed to his charge has commended him to universal confidence. Relying on your friendly counsels, which have governed my action from the time I first sought your advice, and recognizing you as one representing in an eminent degree the views of the great body of our citizens, I begins to take effect, on the same being flied, simultaneously with the appointment of a successor whom you shall approve. Conscious of many shortcomings in the discharge of my one-rous and varied daties, I desire that my course of so deeply affecting the interests of the public, he. Yet seach as all good citizens may approve.

Very respectfully yours, Richard B, Connolly. The Hon, Win, F, Havemeyer. Very respectfully yours, for Hon, Wm. F. Havemeyer.

With this was received, by Mr. Havemeyer, the following official resignation for transmittal to Mayor Hall, on the conditions made in the letter printed above.

the conditions made in the letter printed above.

New-York, Oct. 3, 1871.

The Hon. A. Oakby Hall, Mayor;
Dean Sin: I herewith resign the office of Controller of the City of New-York.

Yours respectfully.

Controller of the City of New-York.

Mr. Havemeyer replied to Mr. Connolly in the following letter.

My DEAR SIR; I have received yours of today, and,

outside of your lattering almsions to myself, it is just such a letter as I spected to receive from you as soon as the time should arrive when you could consistently pen it. I will arcept your resignation on the conditions you name, and will not part with it until it shall secure the appointment of Andrew II. Green as your successor. Yours, Irilly, W. F. HAVEMEYER.

Mayor Hall is understood to have rejuntantly compiled with the conditions inneced and so the secure of the conditions inneced and so the secure of the secure of the conditions inneced and secure of the secure of the secure of the conditions inneced and secure of the secure of

with the conditions imposed, and as a result the following was sent to Mr. Green at noon, yesterday:

ing was sent to Mr. Green at noon, yesterday;

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1871.

A vacancy existing at this date in the office of Controller of the City of New-York, by the voluntary resignation of Richard B. Connolly, esq., who was hitherto appointed into that office cand which resignation is duly fleed; now, in pursuance of and by virtue of the authority conferred by section 12 of chapter 504 of the laws of 1871, amending section 35 of the laws of 1870, I hereby fill said vacance, and do appoint, for the full term, as Controller of the City of New York, Andrew H. Green, esq.

A. OAREN HALL, Mayor of the City of New-York, Arnuel with this document, Mr. Green went before

Armed with this document, Mr. Green went before Judge Brady, and was administered the oath of office in

the Supreme Court.

The revolution was complete before it was known to The revolution was complete before it was known to the habitués of political centers in to neighborhood of the City Hall. It was expected that as soon as he entered the Controller's Office, and assumed his position. Mr. Green would appoint a deputy, but this he did not do. The general opinion is that Mr. Storrs, the deputy of Mr. Connelly, will be reinstated in his old position. In the afternoon when the change had become pretty generally known politicians of a more reputable stripe than the ordinary loungers at the departments visited the Controller and Mayor Hall. The latter gentleman was for an hour or so in consultation with Recorder Hackett.

THE EFFECT ON TWEED. At the Department of Public Works the change was At the Department of Public Works the change was commented upon as being very unfavorable for Mr. Tweed, and an epigrammatic laborer who had listened with patience and attention to the dissertations of a group of argumentators in Mr. Tweed's ante-room, group of argumentators in Mr. Tweed's ante-room, safely expressed his opinion that Mr. Connoily was going to become an informer to the prejudice of Mr. Tweed's case, or, in the man's vernacular, "I tell ye, he'll squeal, and the Boss II go to he-ll." Mr. Tweed himself scemed much depressed yesterday, and although he attended the meeting of the Board of Apportionment, he did not seem as nonchalant as usual, nor were his salutations given with the air of a man who was giled to see those whom he greeted. His nods were less frequently given, and his smiles were less of the self-congratulatory order than they were two weeks ago. His resignation, which is said to be written and ready for presentation to the Mayor, was not spoken of yesterday, but it was hinted that Mr. Connolly's retirement would hasten it.

THE OTHER VACANCIES UNFILLED. Several other vacancies exist in the City Government, and more resignations are expected in a short time. The appointment of Mr. Stebbins and Mr George Jones of The Times to the vacancies in the Com mission of Public Parks has been urged upon Mayor mission of Public Paris have a brought to bear upon him for the appointment of the former. It was understood that he had finally yielded to this, and had done violence to his personal feelings, and invited Mr. Stebbins to take Mr. Sweeny's place, it being understood that Judge Hilton, Tom Fields, and Mr. Green, would vote for the Mayor's nominee for the Presidency. Fields's resignation, as well as that of Hilton, the Lind of the Mayor's nominee for the Presidency. Fields's resignation, as well as that of Hilton, the Lind of the Mayor's nominee for the Presidency. Fields's resignation, as well as that of Hilton, was then to be at the Mayor's service. William T. Blodgett was also mentioned as likely to receive the nomination to Judge Hilton's place. A change is anticipated in the Dook Department, for which vacancy a preminent Republican has been named, but it is not known if he will publican has been named, but it is not known if he will accept. There have been rimors that Mr. Acton and accept. There have been rimors that Mr. Acton and accept. There have been vised to places on the Pulled Cemmission, but on inquiry of the Mayor it was ascerted will not be offered to those gentlemen. It was asserted will not be offered to those gentlemen. It was asserted they seed a the time Connelly's passgnation was agreed upon, that Thomas Murphy was to reason the Celletorabily, and run it by proxy, while he assumed open and direct control of the Police Department in place of a present Commissioner, whose resignation was promised. Hall, and a great pressure brought to bear upon him fo

JAS. W. GERARD DECLINES. The vacancy in the Board of Education, to which Mayor Hall appointed Mr. James W. Gerard, was de-clined by that gentleman in the following letter: NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1871.
To the Hon. A. Oakby Hall.
My Dran Siz: Lam obliged to you for the commitment

of appointing me to the position of one of the Commissioners of Public Education of this city, but I regret that I cannot accept it. When I gave up the practice of the law two years ago I determined not to assume the duties of any position which would exact from me at all scasons of the year, or at particular days or hours.

I have been connected with the public schools for 22 years, as Inspector of the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, which to me is a very agreeable position, and one that does not exact from me any particular duties at particular times. I can visit them when I please, and I have become attached to the schools of these wards, and I believe they are attached to me, and I do not want to sever the connection. I could not give the time necessary to the ardnous duties of a Commissioner, not merely in the mertings of the Board, but in the exacting duties of the various committees which the magnitude of the system of public education requires. I am absent from the city from early spring up to late in the Fall, and I could not assume a position whose duties I was not prepared to perform at all seasons and at all days and hours. I shall continue with great pleasure to perform my duties as Inspector, and I will use my endeavors for the future, as I have done for years past, to elevate the intellectual and moral standard of the children of the working classes of New-York. I am, with respect, yours, year Judge Hillton Anxious to be Relieved.

JUDGE HILTON ANXIOUS TO BE RELIEVED. Judge Hilton also sent a letter to Mayor Hall, yester-lay, of which the following is a copy:

day, of which the following is a copy:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, Nov. 20, 1871.

The Hon. OARLY HALL, Mayor, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that you have not appointed my successor, and that, consequently, my resignation is held in abeyance. With all respect I must now insist upon being at once relieved of the labors and responsibilities of my position in this Department. While I remain Commissioner in charge of its works, I am constantly called upon to direct its affairs, and this I am unwilling to do after having, as I have repeatedly informed you, fully determined to vacate my office. Very truly, HENRY HILLON.

Peter B. Sweeny retired from the Department of Publie Parks on Saturday, without formality or ceremony of not return," and also intimating that as his resignation Board of Apportionment on that day. The Department is now virtually worked by Georgo E. M. Van Nort, who is its controller, and who has been connected with the Central Park and Department of Parks for many years.

TWEED'S CONVICTION IMPOSSIBLE. It has been stated in political circles that Charles O'Conor has expressed regret that there is a legal obstacle in the path which will retard the prosecu-tion of Tweed and probably conduce to his escape from the punishment he now so justly merits from the outraged majesty of the law.

RING STOCK OPERATIONS.

Another of Tammany's schemes came to temporary grief, yesterday, in Wall-st. For a considerable time past the members of the Tammany and Eric Rings have been identified with stock operations in the Hanni have been identified with stock operations in the Hanni-bal and St. Joseph Railroad. They now control the direction of the Road, but their connection with it does not assist in elevating it in public estimation. Upon the announcement of the suspension of the Ring savings banks there was an immediate decline in the price of the stock from 55 to 49, and there was a very uneasy feeling with regard to it, no clear-seeing operator or investor de-siring to touch it.

It was alleged that the Bowling Green Savings Bank had either learned or invested a large amount of noney

It was alleged that the Bowing Green Savings Bank had either loaned or invested a large amount of movey on this stock, and that when the directors attempted to realize there was no support to the market, and it fell of 5½ per cut. Very little other excitement was created in Wallast, by the announcement of the suspension of the Banks, as all seemed to regard the crisis in their affairs as the natural result of mismanagement and connection with men of evil reputation.

Ingersoll, whose arrest was expected last atternoon, but the report was not verified. The order of to Judge Ingraham, who issued it, by Deputy Sherin Judson Jarvis. For the last three weeks Mr. Ingresol's friends had boasted that whenever his business required his presence in the city he would come here and transact it, and that his bond was ready, if the Sheriff arrested him. It is now thought that Mr. Ingersoli, if arcested, could not obtain a million of dollars had, and this knowledge has kept him a fugitive from justice, hovering about his home, but not daring to visit it while a warrant for his arrest was in the Sheriff's hands.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

FRAUDULENT ISSUE OF BONDS-THE CHARGES DENIED—ALL THE OFFICIAL DEBT STATE-MENTS INTENTIONALLY ERRONEOUS—THE TREASURY EMPTY AND THE STATE ALMOST

BANKRUPT.

JET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

COLUMBIA, Nov. 20.-In an interview with THE TRIBUNE correspondent, yesterday, Gov. Scott stated lent issue of a considerable amount of South Carolina bonds made by the State Treasurer, through the finan-cial agent in New-York. This, he said, may have been done by reselling bonds that have been converted into New Conversion bonds, in-tend coling them. If any of the seven per cent bonds, issued in 1869 for the relief of the Treasury, are still in the market, he believes they are fraudulent, as he has signed new bends for their conversion. The same is true, he said, of \$700,000 of Land Commission bonds, and of \$500,000 of bonds issued in October, 1868, to pay interest on the public debt, which were not properly printed, and should have been replaced with new bonds signed by him for the purpose.

The State Treasurer and the financial agent, Mr

Kimpton, who are now here, say that the Governor is misinformed, and that they are able to prove that there Treasurer, to-day, made a statement of the whole amount of the debt of the State, which he offers to verify by submitting his books to the examination of any responsible persons. This exposition shows that an official statements heretofore made have been intentionally erroneous, and made with a view to deceive the public. The entire debt of the State, not in cluding liabilities on account of indorsements railroad bonds, is \$15,908,908 99, of which \$6,453,908 98 is old debt, and \$9,353,000 new debt. Of this sum, \$3,773,000 are new honds, which have been hypothecated by Mr. Kimptonto obtain a temporary loan of about \$910,000. But, as there is no prospect that the State will be able to redeem of the debt. The whole amount of new bonds and which \$2,550,000 is State registered stock. The financial condition of the State is confessedly bad. treasury is empty, and it is doubtful if funds obtained to pay the January interest on the State debt. A full statement of the the bonds printed, has been prepared, and will appear in a few days. It will show that the management of South Carolina finances has been very bad, and that the money raised in New-York has been chicfly on short loans, at ruinous rates of interest and high commission, for the

MAYOR MASON'S ACTION COMMENDED BY THE CHICAGO GRAND JURY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- The Grand Jury closed their labors to-day. They indores and commend the ac munity are due Gen. Sheridan for the efficient aid ren-dered by him to the regular police force, in the emer-gency caused by the late fire. Gen. Sheridan, and consider that the thanks of the com-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The steam flour-mill of Mesars. Smith Brothers, at Rock Falls, IR., was burned last Thursday. Loss \$35,000; so in-

....Four members of a gang of 25 burglars, arrected at Springfield, Otto, some woods ago, have each been scat-need to tre years' imprisonment. ... The crew of the achooner Gold Hunter have springd in Owen Sound, Ontario. The vessel was driven ashore after the tog Prince Alfred had out her said.

....The Methodist Episcopal church at Great Bend, Pens. was berred on Sanday evening. The five is supposed to Lareben caused by the explosion of the gas meter. Loss, \$12,000; is sureace, \$2,000.

nec. \$7.900.

A more thorough examination of the charred remains found under The Chango Tylous building, an Saturda. satisfies the friends of John McDerlit, the billiard pierre, that they are not the remains of that person.

Chapman S. Richer, charged with the seduction of his nieter-in-law, Mary J. Richardson, at West Chelmsford, Mars., and Br. A. M. Ballard of Lewell, secured of performing an operation for abortion, have both disappeared.

Prank Burns, a track-man on the New-York Central Railmoid, was ren over, on Sanday, and insteady killed. Mchael Burry, who was with Bome on a hard-text, had one of his legs broken and previous overs between.

A savere gale was apportunced on the Northern.

and previous severe between.

A nevere gale was experienced on the Northern Pacific coast on the 3th inst. The atomory John L. Stephens narrowly escaped being wreted, and the United States steamer Shubrish was driven ashors and body dumnered, at Asteria, Oregon.

— A collision Occurred on Sunday on the Ohio and Mindsuppi Railrand, near Ougood, Ind., between two feright trains. Several care containing they noted your wretering the only person severally injured was an engineer, who had so are broken.

THE MAYOR'S CASE.

THE JONES INQUEST. THE PROPRIETORY EDITOR OF "A GREAT NEWS-PAPER" BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. We published on Saturday an official report

Jury, respecting the complicity of mayor man in the Tammany frauls, of which Mr. Jones was understood to say that he knew no more than other man alive, with the say that he knew no Bose Tweed and Capt. Matthew J. O'Rourke. Mr. Jones, our readers will not have failed to was aroused that Mr. Jones and his newspaper, The Times, had all along been hitting blindly in the dark. The Times assured us yesterday that during the examination a repoter in the pay of Mayor Hall was concealed in the Grand Jury room,—either under the table, or up the chimney, or in some other convenient place,—taking notes have secured this enterprising person, and are nov more accurate account of the great Jones-Hall-Oliver evidence. Mr. Jones entered the room with a firm, quick step, and an air of profound mystery. Folding his arms, and looking at the Jury from under his eye-brows, he was heard to mutter something about "Tammany Tools." and to address the District-Attorney as a "caitiff villain; at which several of the Jurymen visibly shook, and Judge Garvin reached for a heavy mahogany ruler. Mr. Jones however restrained himself, and tranquility being re-

stored, the examination went on as follows:

stored, the examination went on as follows:

Q. Mr. Jones, you are the principal proprietor I believe of The New-York Dully Times!

A. No, Sir, I am an individual.
Q. Have you not an interest in the paper!

A. There is a difference between me as a person, and me as a Times proprietor, and I refuse to give you say information about the interior workings of either of me.
Q. Have you read the editorials in The Times of the past two or three months!

A. I decline to answer that question, on the ground that it might disgrace me.

A. I decline to answer that question, on the ground that it might disgrace me.

Q. You are aware I suppose that your paper has charged Mayor Hall with theft. Do you know whether that charge is true!

A. That is a professional secret. [Here Mr. Jones winked at the foreman.]

Q. But, Mr. Jones, we want information upon which to base an indictment. You profess to have evidence. Will you not give it to us!

A. If you will not believe The Times, you would not be lieve though ove rose from the dead.

Q. Weil, then, who is the chief editor and proprietor of The Times?

A. I am. Q. When you said in your paper that Hall was a thief, did you know that to be the case! A. No.
Q. Why did you say it then !
A. I said it as a newspaper; and I refuse to tell as George Jones what I did when I was not George Jones,

George Jones what 1 did when I was not George Jones, but a newspaper abstraction.
Q. Can you help us in any way to fasten this crime men Hall!
A. I can but I won't.
Q. Why!
A. Because it would be unprofessional.
Q. Do you believe that Hall is a thic!!
A. I don't know whether he is or not.
Q. Do you believe your own articles in The Times to be true!

Q. Do you believe your own articles in The Times to be true!

A. That is a professional secret.
Q. Do you know any more about these frauds than all the test of the world!
A. No. I don't. [Here Mr. Jones became extremely violent, and seized an ink-stand with the apparent intention of throwing it at one of the burymen, Mr. Isaac J. Oliver. A pail of water being poured over him, he grew calmer; but his answers to the subsequent questions were somewhat incoherent.]
Q. When you said that Hall was a swindler, did you speak from positive knowledge!
A. There is a difference between me as George Jones and no as The Times.
Q. Well, then, did you, speaking as The Times!
A. I can't tell you anything about the interior workings of The Times.

he Times.

Ind you as George Jones?
I can't tell you anything about the interior workings eorge Jones.

eorge Jones. Why f Issnight disgrace-me. Can you refer me to anybody who does know any-

Not in our office.
I did n't suppose you could in your office; but out

A. Not in our one.

Q. i did a't suppose you could in your office; but out of it?

A. You see there is a difference between we are fine rea (2, 10.8, you need not mind that any more. Which are you now, at this moment?

A. I am The Times now.

Q. Well, did The Times tell the fruth when it said that it had proof of Hall's thefts?

A. Oh, I can't tell you anything about The Times. I am only George Jones, then, tell the truth?

A. I can't tell you anything about him. I am not George Jones; I am The Times. You see there is a difference between me as George Jones and—

[Uere Mr. Jones, sitting on the edge of a table, and it histrating his argument by foreible demonstrations with the thumb of his yield hand upon the open pain of his left, became so protoundly philosophic that the x poster lost the thread of the discourse. He had been speaking about ten minutes, when several jurymen interruped in, and proposed to send for the other obtains of the Times. On Mr. Jones's remarking that they were all put like him, this suggestion was hastly about oned. The witness was then dismissed. In the lobby he was heard to remark that he had given "most damaing evidence, against itail," and if the jury failed to find a true but they "were all Tammany Republicans."]

THE TESTIMONY AGAINST HALL.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE LOOSE WAY OF DOING EXPOSURE OF THE FRAUDS-THE MAYOR SIGNS WARRANTS WITHOUT LOOKING AT

The testimony before the Grand Jury in the case of Mayor Hall, a portion of which we have published as illustrating the ignorance of one of the principal witnesses, and the one who has made the gravest charges against the accused, contains absolutely nothing new to the public. But the report illustrates in a very significant way the loose manner of conducting business in the City Government, and the extracts which are given below suggest the necessity of reform in the strongest language. The witnesses examined were An-drew H. Green, who knew nothing of his own personal knowledge of facts implicating Mayor Hall; A. S. Cady who revealed some of the irregularities of the Con-troller's Department; Henry F. Spanishing, of the Committee of Seventy, who swere to nothing positive; Wm. S. Copeland, who revealed Senator O'Brien's connection with the substraction of copies of the books; Daniel Tyrrell, a carpenter, who estimated the Court-House work ; Mr. Wm. F. Havemeyer, formerly Mayor, who work; Mr. Whines was formerly conducted under his ad ministration, and showing a great contrast between those days of honest [conduct and the present of frand; Richard A. Storrs, of the Controller's Office, who tole how O'Brien's agents had secured the figures illustration the frauds; Henry G. Stebbins, formerly Commissioner of Central Park, who knew nothing about the complain except its general nature; Jackson S. Schultz, S. W. Til-den, Thos. A. Ledwith, John H. Masterson, James O'Brien, who knew nothing except what he saw published in the newspapers; Arthur T. J. Rice, a paying teller of the Broadway Bank; A. L. Brown, Mr. Hali's partier, who told something about his property and wealths Edward Bull; Robert B. Palmer, cashier of the Tenth National Bank; William A. Booth, Chairman of the Committee of Citizens; Charles W. Lawrence, and Edward W. Baxter. Appended is a portion of the evi

A LOOSE WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

A. S. Cady, Clerk of Arrears in the County Bergan of the Auditor's Office, sworn:

Q. Will you state to the Grand Jury what you call that list of items [paper shown]; do you call that an account of bill against the county.

Q. Whose bill is it? A. This is a bill of Keyser & Co. for furnshing chandeliers, brackets and fixtures, etc.; the first date is October 30, 1869; the last December 26, 1869; the amount of the bill is \$153.651 is.

Q. Will zou state, after the bill is presented at the Controller's Office by the claimant, what is the first thing thing that is done with it? A. It comes into the hands of the Auditor, who examines the bill.

Q. What is it the duty of the Auditor to do? A. To examine the bill in all particulars—extensions, footings, etc.

Q. You mean by that he examines all the items of the bill! A. All the items on the bill.

Q. Now, after he has examined the items of the bill assuming that he fluids it allright, what is the next thing the Auditor does? A. He approves it, puting the stamp on the face of the bill and writing his mame across the certification.

Q. What is that stamp that he puts of it? A. It is an A LOOSE WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

Q. What is that stamp that he puts on it 1. A. It is an approval, in substance, of the bill, and directing its pay-

approval, is substance, of the bill, and directing its payment.

Q. Just give it to us as it reads !VA. "City of New-York, Department of Finance, examined by me and found correct," then signed, "James Watson, Auditor of the County Bureau."

Q. What next is done! A. The warrant is drawn.

Q. What next is done! A. The warrant! A. They are usually drawn by the Auditor or the bookkeeper.

Q. If the bookkeeper draws it, under whose direction does he draw it? A. Under the direction of the Auditor.

Q. Net the Controller! A. No. Bir.

Q. Ties bill having been suddied, this certificate put upon it, and the warrant filled up for the amount that it foots up, what is the next thing that is done with that